

THE PROCESS
CHURCH OF THE FINAL JUDGEMENT

LONDON CHAPTER
Monday 22nd December 1969

PONTIFF'S COMMUNICATION TO ALL BRETHREN OF ALL CHAPTERS

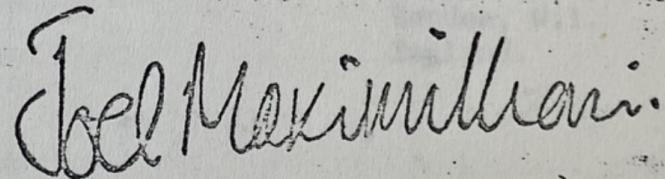
Subject: ANIMALS

Animals are an important part of the life of The Process. If you are the owner of an animal, or are given one to look after, care for him with all the respect that you would any other Processean.

Make sure that he is being fed and watered regularly, and take notice if he is not eating or is ill. If any animal is manifesting anything which you do not understand, or feel unable to handle, ask advice and help from someone more experienced (the Animals Officer).

Make sure that your animal has regular walks, and give him the security of firm and precise control at all times. Do not confuse him with contradictory orders or unnecessary changes of routine. Groom him regularly and give him plenty of validation.

As it is, so be it..



22nd December 1969

Father Joel Maximillian
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THE PROCESS
CHURCH OF THE FINAL JUDGEMENT

ANIMALS

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LONDON CHAPTER
Thursday 25th December 1969

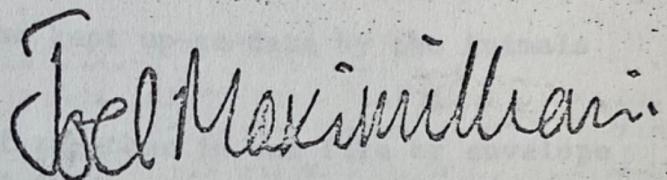
PONTIFF'S COMMUNICATION TO ALL BRETHREN OF ALL CHAPTERS

Subject: ANIMALS (MANUAL FOR DOG CARE)

Attached is a copy of the MANUAL FOR DOG CARE.

Animals Officers shall ensure that all Brethren who have care of animals have a copy of the Manual and have thoroughly studied it.

As it is, so be it.



25th December 1969

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THE PROCESS
CHURCH OF THE FINAL JUDGEMENT

LONDON CHAPTER
Monday 22nd December 1969

MANUAL FOR DOG CARE

I PAPERS

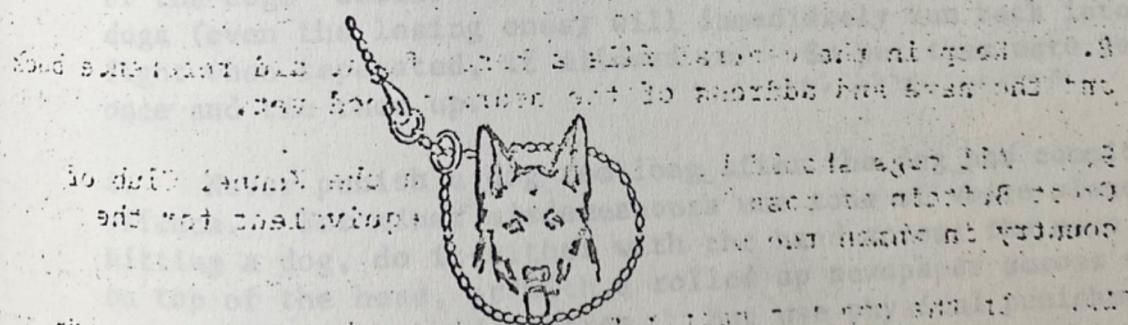
1. All Chapters containing dogs shall keep a central file in which all the relevant dog papers are kept.
2. The dogs' individual papers, like the Rabies Certificate, the Registration Certificate and the Transfer Certificate, the Licence, etc., shall be kept in individual envelopes marked with the dog's name. The envelope shall be kept in the central file unless the dog is travelling, in which case it shall travel with the person responsible for the dog on the journey.
3. The above papers must be kept up-to-date by the Animals Officer.
4. Pedigrees shall be kept together in one file or envelope and shall not travel with the dog.
5. All old papers shall either be destroyed or, if they have a possible reference use, shall be kept in a special envelope containing all old papers. Do not keep them in the individual envelopes.
6. Keep a file of all dog correspondence for future reference.
7. Keep a file of all prescriptions etc. These should be clearly marked with the name of the dog for whom they were prescribed and the nature of the ailment which they are designed to cure.
8. Keep in the central file a handy first aid reference book and the name and address of the nearest good vet.
9. All dogs should be registered with the Kennel Club of Great Britain if possible, or with the equivalent for the country in which the dog was born.
10. If the dog has been registered already by the previous owner, then the registration should be transferred into the name of the Processean for whom the dog was obtained.
11. Make sure that the dogs' papers comply with the local requirements of the nation in which they are residing.

II TRAVEL

1. Always travel with all relevant papers in a secure envelope.
2. Before you start, check the regulations of the country to which you are travelling. Special papers may be required. Many countries, for instance, demand that the Rabies Certificate be a minimum of 30 days old on the day of entry into the country.
3. If the dogs are travelling by air, acquire the crates which they will need for the flight in good time. Crates are not normally required for sea travel, but check this also in good time and make the necessary provisions.
4. Dogs do not eat much while travelling, so do not be worried if they suddenly go off their food.
5. If the dogs are very excitable, give them a herbal soporific to soothe them.
6. The dogs will need extra-careful control when travelling. They are liable to start biting and/or barking. So keep them on their leads at all times and always have their muzzles available to use if necessary.

III EQUIPMENT

1. All dogs should have their own slip-collars, leads and muzzles, marked with their own names if possible.
2. Ensure that the slip-collars are on the right way round. A dog should always be walked on the LEFT. The diagram below shows how collar and lead should be placed in relationship to the dog's head.



3. Make sure that the slip-collars are large enough. A dog grows out with age and may need 2 or 3 collars in his life as he grows older.
4. Whenever possible, i.e., when the dog is kennelled, alone with his owner, or with one other friendly dog, remove his

collar during the night. This will help his ruff round his neck to grow properly.

5. In all meetings and gatherings when all the dogs are together and in all situations where there is movement and excitement, put the dogs onto leads and muzzles. At these times keep the dogs very close to their owners' sides. NEVER in any circumstances, allow an aggressive dog off the lead or unmuzzled in the presence of other dogs with which he is not known to be friendly.

6. At all times when the dog is on the lead, keep to the training techniques. A good discipline on the lead is very beneficial to the dog and to everyone else.

7. Have a storage place reserved for all dog equipment where it can be kept safely without getting lost.

8. In the storage place keep a number of dog combs for grooming.

9. In the storage place keep a supply of flea powder, simple first aid requirements, etc. This will give the dog a chance to obtain a rest if not disturbed at all. This is the most important aspect of dog care for a puppy. This will do a great deal of harm when a dog gets into a fight with another dog.

IV BEHAVIOUR AND CONTROL

1. Some dogs are aggressors, others neutral, others draw the fire! So be aware of which dogs are which and maintain the necessary separations, bearing the categories in mind.

2. Dogs generally behave well in static situations. But watch out for moving ones. This could be anything from an entire Chapter moving to another Chapter House to one person getting up and moving about a room! Any movement will cause excitement and possible fights.

3. If a fight should occur keep calm, don't shout, catch hold of the dogs' collars and pull them apart. Remember that most dogs (even the losing ones) will immediately run back into a fight when separated, if allowed to. So put them onto leads at once and tie them up.

4. Never punish a dog too long after the dog has committed an offence. For minor misdemeanours use tone of voice alone. If hitting a dog, do it either with the hand across the nose - NOT on top of the head, or with a rolled up newspaper across the rump - NOT in the kidney area. But use physical punishment sparingly and only when other forms are ineffective.

5. Whenever a dog is left by its owner, however short the period of time, the owner should instruct somebody else

(approved by the Animal Officer), to take charge of the dog until he returns.

Make sure that the person standing in for the owner has an affinity for the dog.

6. No one shall take care of more than one dog unless it is absolutely necessary.

7. Give the dogs plenty of exercise; it is very important for their health.

8. Walk the dogs early in the morning, last thing at night, and at least twice during the day. (More frequently for puppies and young dogs.) During these walks allow them plenty of time to do their business.

9. Make sure that the dogs always have access to drinking water except for half an hour both before and after their meals.

10. When there are kennel facilities in the Chapter grounds make full use of them. It is part of the dogs' training to be able to be on their own; away from their owners for long periods of time. It is also healthy for them to be outside for a good part of the day. However, do not leave the dogs outside at night but bring them in to sleep with their owners and to spend some time with them before retiring.

11. Wherever possible, all dogs should attend the Morning and Evening Assemblies and the Sabbath Assembly with their owners.

12. All dogs should attend the required number of Progresses, etc.

13. The dogs have no choice as to whether or not they will be accepted as members of The Process. It is decided for them!

GROOMING

1. Comb the dogs at least twice a week. It strengthens the hair and prevents parasites.

2. Keep the dogs' ears clean to prevent canker, etc.

3. Bath the dogs no more than twice a year. Bathing does remove the natural oil from the hair. However, a bath once or twice a year is necessary, particularly if the dogs are living in cities and are becoming dirty with the pollutants in the air.

4. Keep the dogs' claws short. The best way to do this is to give the dogs plenty of exercise on a hard surface.

5. Keep the dogs free of parasites like fleas and ticks.

VI PUPPY TRAINING

1. To train the puppy not to make messes all over the house, place a newspaper in a corner of the room in which the puppy spends his time. Do not move the paper around the room but allow the puppy to know precisely where it is at all times. If you move the puppy to another room, however short the visit, put down paper in that room and show him where it is.

When the puppy uses the newspaper, congratulate him.

If the puppy does not use the newspaper, rub his nose in the mess and scold him. Then put him on the newspaper and pet him, to give him the idea of correctness around the newspaper.

2. Take the puppy for walks outside after his meals for long enough for him to do his business. Do this also early in the morning and last thing at night. Validate him whenever he does his business outside.

3. If the puppy messes indoors due to diarrhoea, or if he is sick, do NOT punish him. He cannot be expected to control this.

4. On his walks train him in the use of the lead, with all commands. This can be started as early as possible and should include "halt" and "move" when crossing roads.

5. If the puppy has done something for which you want to punish him, NEVER call him to you in order to punish him. If you do, you will simply get a dog who never comes to your call. Instead, go to him without using his name.

When a puppy responds to his name and comes to a call ALWAYS validate him.

6. Do not give the puppy unnecessary instructions and thereby confuse him. Ensure that he carries out the instructions that you give him. NEVER give him an instruction and then allow him not to follow it.

7. Do not spoil the puppy. If you do, he will have a much harder life later on. On the other hand, do not over-punish him. But do demand that he obeys you and behaves himself.

8. Allow the puppy to play. It is a natural state from which he will learn much instinctively and become a well-adjusted adult.

9. Allow the puppy to chew things especially provided for the

purpose. If you do not, he will attack your shoes and socks during the night!

10. Take special care of a puppy's feeding. The food a puppy eats will, to a large extent, determine his future health. Make sure that he always has access to drinking water.

VII FORMAL TRAINING ...and not have the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and most of the time a dog's mouth is not...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...

1. The following exercises are designed to train the dog in obedience and in ease of handling for everyday situations.

2. Start the dogs as early as possible with simple individual training sessions.

3. Once the preliminary puppy training is well established, train the dogs in groups, with as many in the group as can be handled with safety.

4. If there are any problem dogs who are not responding well to the training, give them individual training sessions until their standard has come up.

5. Compose the groups with dogs who are safely put together and who are roughly at the same stage of training.

6. Check that the slip-collars are on the correct way. See above Section III, Equipment, Point 2.

7. All dogs should be trained regularly. It is better to give them short, regular trainings rather than long, irregular ones.

8. Training needs reinforcing with discipline and vigilance 24 hours a day.

9. Training should be done on the basis of reward (i.e. trillist congratulation or tasty morsel) for obedience, rather than penalty for disobedience.

...and not have the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and most of the time a dog's mouth is not...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...

VIII THE EXERCISES ...and not have the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and most of the time a dog's mouth is not...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...

EXERCISE 1. HEELING ...and not have the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and most of the time a dog's mouth is not...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...
...and the pleasure of the young dog's mouth or...

Arrange the dogs and trainers in a circle, with the dogs at the trainers' left knees.

Hold the lead in the left hand, close to the collar, with the right hand holding the end of the lead. The slack hangs down in front of the body.

The dog should be sitting, facing the front, with his neck opposite the trainer's knee. Give the command "move" and start walking. The dog should start at once and maintain the heel position, i.e. with his neck opposite the knee. If the dog moves about, pulls, lags behind, walks too wide, etc., jerk the lead so that the slip-collar jags the neck of the dog. DO NOT KEEP UP A STEADY PULL; this will only condition the dog to pulling. KEEP THE LEAD SLACK AT ALL TIMES AND ONLY JERK IF NECESSARY. Immediately release the pressure after jerking the lead, even if you have to jerk it again in a few seconds! On each jerk say "heel".

After a few minutes give the command "halt" and stop immediately. The dog should then halt and sit at the left knee as before. If he does not, say "sit" and gently push him down with pressure on his back quarters.

Continue this exercise for about 5 to 10 minutes in a half hour training session. Cut it down to 2 to 3 minutes when the dog is well trained. When the dog is good at the exercise, do it with the dog off the lead, preferably without the dog realising that he is off the lead. Give the command "heel" whenever the dog goes out of position. If he continues to get out of position, put him back on the lead, and continue with a few more commands before you end the exercise. In this way, gradually acquaint the dog with heeling off the lead.

EXERCISE 2 HEELING B

This exercise is an advance on the previous one. Start as above, with the dog on the lead, sitting at the left knee. Give the command "move" and start walking. On the command "halt" immediately drop the lead and continue walking. The dog should obey the command and stop, even though you are continuing to walk. Walk round in a circle and come back to the dog. Pick up the lead and say "move". Do this exercise several times in a training session.

EXERCISE 3 HEELING C

A further advance on the exercise above is as follows. This exercise is to be done only with dogs OFF the lead.

Start as before. Give the command "halt" and continue walking. The dog should stop. When you are about 10 to 20 feet away from the dog, slap your left knee and say "heel". The dog should immediately run up to you, take his place beside you and walk on with you. At no time during this exercise do you stop walking.

EXERCISE 4 STAYING

Sit the dog at heel position. Walk round to the front of him,

face him, put your outstretched hand on his nose and say "stay". Then walk away from him to a position at least 30 feet away and turn round to face him. Call him by name and say "heel". The dog should immediately run up to your side and sit down in the heel position. (The dog should eventually be able to stay when you are out of sight for up to 15 minutes.)

EXERCISE 5 STAY AND HALT This exercise is an advance on the last one. When you have called the dog to heel, but while he is still running towards you and about halfway between yourself and his original position, call "halt" with your hand raised to shoulder height, the arm straight out in front of you. The dog should immediately stop. If he does not, take him back and make him repeat until he does so. When he has halted, repeat the command "heel" and bring him back to your side. You may give the command "sit" after the dog has halted, before giving the second command "heel".

EXERCISE 6 GO AND FETCH For this exercise the dogs must all be kept on their leads until it is their turn to do the exercise. There will be a strong excitement generated and fights could occur.

Use a special object, NOT a plaything, and throw it away from you, the dog remaining at your side. Then say "go - fetch". The dog should go after the object and pick it up. Call him back to you with "heel". When he has reached your side say "drop" and make him drop the object on the ground. Put him back on the lead. If he has not gone right back to the heel, position when you first commanded him to do so, give him the command again before you put him back on the lead. Because of the association with playing, the preliminary few training sessions on this exercise will demand a great deal of patience before the dog will learn to be disciplined within the exercise.

This exercise introduces a command which sends the dog away from you, and is important for that reason.

EXERCISE 7 GO AND FETCH B The next exercise is for the dog to go and fetch an object placed on the ground by a third party. Use the same "go - fetch" and "heel" and "drop" procedure.

This exercise is designed to lead up to the ability to tell the dog to "go" on command only, and without having to fetch anything.

SWIRLIS A REINHOLD

That completes the initial training. Other exercises may be

used at the discretion of the trainer as long as they do not conflict in any way with any of the above exercises.

Finally, a word of advice. Never lose patience with the dog. If you have difficulty with him, go right back to the beginning, and behave as though he were having his first lesson, going slowly through each stage until you arrive at the point where he is having difficulty. The repetition of the early training will refresh his memory and give him confidence. Always end with something that he does know, so that you can end on a note of praise.

THE PROCESS OF CHURCH OF THE FINAL JUDGEMENT LONDON CHAPTER
Friday 20 February 1970

MANUAL FOR DOG CARE APPENDIX I (DIET)

I DIET

CHURCHES

Dogs are descended from a wild state in which they killed and ate raw flesh, often buried it and kept it until it was quite mature. This flesh was, obviously, never cooked. From the carcasses they also gained ruffage (fur etc.) and semi-digested vegetable matter - from the paunches.

A dog's diet should therefore consist of up to 75% raw meat. The other main ingredients should be cereals and fresh cooked vegetables. Also give dogs bones to chew.

II MEAT

(boiled slices bms esasello) - bones - bones

The meat must NOT be cooked. Dogs are equipped to digest raw meat even if it has become 'high'. Cooking meat destroys beneficial qualities in the meat and allows it to go 'bad'.

RECOMMENDED MEATS

Breast of mutton, including the small bones

Sheeps' heads, including eyes and brains

Ox cheeks

Paunches of all animals, raw and uncleaned

Tripe, fresh and cut into small pieces

Liver fed sparingly

CHURCHES

Generally try dogs on any available fresh meat. If it does not agree with them, they will either refuse it or sick it up again, in which case do not repeat it.

III FISH

Fish is not especially recommended. It is perfectly satisfactory as an occasional food but must be free of bones.

IV BONES

CHURCHES

Dogs must have a regular supply of bones to chew; there should be two or three of most kinds on hand.

marrow bones or other large bones of comparable hardness, but NOT fragile bones which will splinter. NEVER give fish, poultry or rabbit bones to dogs. Bones should be fed to dogs after their daily meal, NOT on an empty stomach.

V CEREALS

Dogs must be fed a proportion of cereal in their meals to gain necessary minerals and vitamins. Most cereals should be partly cooked or, as with flaked oats etc., soaked in advance.

RECOMMENDED CEREALS

Bran	- raw	(a good supplement in all meat meals. Provides natural ruffage).
Oats	- pre-soaked in water or milk	(source of iron - cleanses intestines. Very good for strengthening).
Barley	- part cooked	(cleanses and cools blood).
Rye	- whole grain part cooked	(good for overweight dogs).
Corn	- flaked corn part cooked	(for full hair growth and strong teeth).
Rice	- cooked	(eaten together with an egg, olive oil or corn oil).

VI VEGETABLES

Also feed cooked vegetables to dogs at regular intervals, not necessarily every day.

RECOMMENDED VEGETABLES

Turnips, parsnips or sweet potatoes	- cooked and mashed with cereal.
(All rich in minerals and vitamins).	
Cabbage or potato peelings.	
Carrots - cooked or grated raw.	(Raw grated carrots are given especially to allay worms).
Parsley or watercress - raw chopped fine.	
NOT potatoes (potatoes cause colic).	
Beans, peas and lentils.	Soaked overnight and cooked.

VII WATER

Dogs should have constant access to water. Keep their bowls cool and change the water regularly, but do not allow them to drink for half an hour

immediately after a meal.

CHAPTER IX OF THE DOG'S DIET

VIII MILK PRODUCTS

Milk is not a natural food for grown dogs. They should not drink it in excess. Milk is however good for puppies and sick animals who will not otherwise eat. (See below.)

Fresh white cheese and Cottage cheese can be fed to dogs, but avoid other cheeses. (See below.)

(See below.)

OTHER RECOMMENDED FOODS

IX HONEY

Honey is the greatest of the natural energisers. Feed it especially to young dogs with their milk and to sick dogs either in their water or directly down their throats.

CHAPTER X OF THE DOG'S DIET

X EGGS

Eggs are rich in minerals, salts and vitamins and the shells crushed up and fed in small amounts, provide calcium. Feed raw eggs to dogs in limited quantities (never cooked eggs). Do NOT feed egg or egg and milk to a sick dog, they ferment too easily.

FOODS TO BE AVOIDED

XI

Sweet, synthetic and artificial products, candy and chocolate, etc.

Butter in any but the smallest quantities.

Milk in excess.

Yellow coloured cheeses.

Cooked meat in quantity.

Any cooked or artificially preserved meat which could be 'bad'.

Rich meats in excess, (e.g. liver, kidney, brain).

Brittle bones which could splinter.

RECOMMENDED FOOD SUPPLEMENTS

XII In addition to the daily diet dogs may be given the following supplements as and when available:

- 1) Oil. 1 dessertspoon per day. Ordinary cooking oil, corn oil or ground nut oil or in winter or for poor hair, Codliver or Halibut oil. (Conditions and promotes full growth of hair).
- 2) Seaweed powder. 1 teaspoonful per day. (Good for hair growth and skin conditions, darkens pigmentation of noses and nails etc).
- 3) Wheat germ powder or flakes. 1 teaspoonful per day.
- 4) Garlic cloves, whole or chopped into food, or garlic tablets - one every day and three on a fast day. (Strong disinfectant - maintains general health).

XIII PREPARATION AND QUANTITIES

The quantity of food which a dog should eat will depend upon the size, age and health of the dog. As a rough guide Alsatian dogs will probably eat about two and a half pounds per day. This may be given at one meal time each evening and should comprise: Up to three quarters fresh raw meat cut into large pieces with some fat included.

The remaining quarter made up of cereal and/or vegetables and other recommended foods. See above.

REGULATING OF FOOD

If a dog continually looks hungry after he has finished his meal, increase the quantity. If he grows over fat, regulate the meals.

XIV FASTING

It is recommended that all dogs should have one fast day per week. This is essentially a meat free day (i.e. eating only fish, cereal or vegetable); but preferably it should be a complete fast (excepting for water). The purpose of this is to cleanse the dogs system and allow any poisons to be passed from the body.

As it is, so be it.